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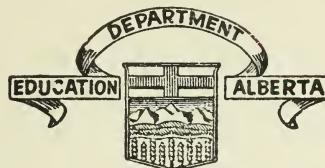
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IMMIGRATION

SOCIAL STUDIES 2. UNIT XI

If man had been quite content to remain in the land of his birth, the distribution of the world's population would show a totally different pattern from that which exists today. The story of our world shows man moving over the face of the globe, settling down for a few centuries and then moving on to seek a more fruitful land or uprooted and forced to move by the forward press of more vigorous peoples. Civilizations and nations have risen and declined. Only during the past four hundred years has North America been affected by these migrations of peoples. Since these lands were discovered by adventurous European travellers this land of ours has received many thousands of emigrants and colonists, who for a variety of reasons, religious unrest, national and civil strife, economic distress, adventure and the lust for travel, have left their homelands to seek new homes across the seas. Disturbances in the Old lands have generally resulted in a population gain for the New World.

World War II has created the greatest disturbance that the Old World has ever known. Millions of people have been forced from their homes by changes in international boundaries. Many more have lost their homes by war destruction. Still more wish to escape from the hardships that have followed in the wake of the war. To these people North America with its wonderful natural resources and freedom from political unrest is a land of promise in which they are eager to make their home.

What is Canada's attitude towards this opportunity to expand her population? Is there room here for all comers or must immigration be limited? At this point we might examine the statements of prominent Canadians who have studied the question of the limits of the population for this country. Here are some interesting examples of their speculations. Sir George Simpson in 1857 stated that in his opinion no part of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories was suitable for settlement. Only seventy years later Sir Donald Mann wrote in the Financial Times: "Before this century ends Canada should have a population of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 if the white man's civilization, institutions, and culture are to survive." Mr. C. L. Burton, speaking before the Canadian Chamber of Commerce in 1931 predicted that a population increase of 25,000,000 in twenty years was "well within the range of possibility" and "still in every way desirable." A similar estimate was made by the Honourable J. G. Gardiner, who stated in 1937: "There

is no reason why Canada should not have a population of 23,000,000 by 1950." In contrast with these impressive figures, there is the very conservative estimate of Professor W. B. Hurd, who suggests 15,400,000 in 1971 as a likely number, and considers 20,700,000 as the limiting population for the Dominion to be reached about the year 2300. Of special interest to Alberta is the prophesy of Professor G. Taylor who wrote in 1945: "I think it likely that in 100 years the population of Canada may be 30 or 40 millions, since this is the rate at which other pioneering lands are developing. I think it likely that the area of densest population in the Dominion will have shifted to Alberta."

History of Canadian Immigration

Immigration touches the personal history of most Canadian high school students, because with the exception of Indians and Eskimos we are all immigrants or the descendants of immigrants.

An interesting parallel between Canada's early days and the present is to be found in the motive behind the immigration schemes in the 1660's of Talon, the first intendant of New France. It was felt than, as many people feel now, that a larger population was urgently needed for both defence and prosperity. Talon, with the assistance of Colbert in France, induced many young men to migrate to the new country by promising generous assistance in land and supplies. Besides, marriageable young ladies were brought to New France by the boat-load. These measures, as well as fines imposed upon the parents of unmarried young people, were responsible for the doubling of the population in six years.

Nova Scotia was to see a similar rapid expansion just one century later. Its population had decreased to 1,300 during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763). Governor Lawrence therefore issued an invitation to settlers offering them grants of free land. The large influx of English-speaking settlers from New England firmly established Nova Scotia as an English settlement. A few years later the immigration of thousands of Scottish Highlanders into the Maritime provinces and Upper Canada had an important influence upon subsequent Canadian history.

It was the American Revolution, however, which profoundly affected the character of Canada's population. The citizens of the Thirteen Colonies were by no means unanimous in their support of the Revolution. Many people still felt a deep loyalty to the Crown. Their lot became increasingly intolerable as the war dragged on. The venom directed against them compelled thousands to leave their old established homes and seek refuge. Many of them crossed the Atlantic to England, but a large number went north. It has been estimated that 30,000 or perhaps 35,000 came to Nova Scotia. Some three hundred found a home in Prince Edward Island. Additional thousands settled in the area above Montreal, in the vicinity around present-day Cornwall and around Niagara. As a

result of this influx two new provinces were formed, New Brunswick and Upper Canada. The United Empire Loyalists and their descendants left a definite imprint upon the culture and history of Canada.

It is possible that we are about to witness an interesting historical parallel in the wave of immigration now rolling towards these shores following World War II. Certainly, the end of the long wars in which Britain had been engaged intermittently from 1756 to 1815 saw what has been referred to by historians as the Great Migration. Masses of unfortunate people, victims of the Industrial Revolution, took advantage of the return to peace to find a haven in the New World. Most of these came from the British Isles, and it is estimated that between 1815 and 1850 not less than 800,000 people came to this country. This figure assumes greater significance when it is borne in mind that at the beginning of the nineteenth century the provinces had altogether a population not much over 400,000.

The next era of large scale immigration in our history took place from 1896 to 1914. It was a period of rising prosperity throughout the world. Canada seemed to share richly in the good fortune, and immigrants poured into the country in huge numbers. The federal government advertised the attractions of the new land far and wide, with the result that some three million immigrants responded to the inviting posters and booklets which were circulated in every consulate and steamship office. Of these, one million came from the United States, another million from the British Isles, and the remainder from Eastern and Southern Europe. It was immigration on an unprecedented scale; little wonder that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was moved to say at the peak of the movement that, while the nineteenth century had belonged to the United States, the twentieth century belonged to Canada.

During the 1920's the figures for immigration reached impressive levels for a few years, though they were in no way comparable to the totals for 1912 and 1913. Then, as depression set in upon the world, to be followed by war, what had once been a flood of immigrants now became a mere trickle.

Since the war's end the thin trickle of immigrants which in 1942 was only 7,500 has swollen to ten times that figure in 1947. The post-war years (1945-47) have seen the arrival of 170,000 immigrants of which about 60,000 are the wives and dependents of members of the Forces who were married overseas. Other selected groups are Polish ex-servicemen, textile workers, and a group of miscellaneous workers brought into Ontario by Premier Drew. Canada is also committed to allow entry to about 20,000 displaced persons from Europe. The latest immigration scheme afoot at the time of writing (January, 1948) is the Alberta plan to bring British immigrants to this province. The Honourable A. J. Hooke, Minister of Economic Affairs, who went to England to set the plan in action,

describes the scheme "as a new hope for the future of Britain, for the future of Canada, and, in fact, for the future of the entire British Commonwealth of Nations . . . We have in our Province and territory immediately north, the richest undeveloped area of Canada. In fact, once we can overcome a few—mainly artificial—obstacles to progress, much of the future development of Canada will be concentrated in Alberta. So the rapid industrialization and economic development of our own Province is not only of concern to our own welfare here in Alberta, but it is of concern to all Canada."

Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada

Calendar Years 1871-1947

Average 1871-1880	34,268	Average 1911-1920	171,225
Average 1881-1890	88,618	Average 1921-1930	123,020
Average 1891-1900	33,909	Average 1931-1938	16,281
Average 1901-1910	164,415	Average 1939-1947	24,250

Immigration Policy.

Until well on in the nineteenth century there was no distinct Canadian immigration policy. Only after Confederation did it become obvious that the government must initiate a vigorous effort to attract settlers to the new land. Otherwise the great expanse of territory from sea to sea, much of it practically unpeopled, could hardly be maintained permanently, unless the Dominion indicated it both would and could colonize the country. The building of a transcontinental railway in 1885 was evidence of a serious attempt to fill the vast areas of the West. Even more concrete proof was to be found in the intensive program of immigration carried out from 1896 to 1914.

Canadian immigration policy, except in regard to immigration from Asia, was embodied in the Immigration Act of 1910. This Act enumerated categories of inadmissible immigrants, made several safeguards for the reception of immigrants, and regulated transportation companies. Those regarded as inadmissible comprised physical, mental, and moral defectives, as well as persons likely to become public charges. Later, spies and conspirators were added to the list, as well as illiterates.

In 1919 two orders in council were issued barring skilled and unskilled labour, but a further order in council relaxed these regulations by granting entrance to the following:

1. Agriculturists with means to begin farming in Canada;
2. Farm labourers with reasonable assurance of employment;
3. Female domestic servants with reasonable assurance of employment;
4. The wife and children under eighteen of a resident of Canada able to support them;
5. United States citizens with means to maintain themselves

- until they find employment; the same provision for British subjects;
- 6. Persons who satisfy the Minister that their labour is required in Canada;
- 7. The father or mother, unmarried son or daughter not under eighteen, of a resident of Canada willing and able to support this relative.

The depression was responsible for more stringent regulations. Only British and American citizens with means were admitted, with the addition of a small number of farmers with sufficient resources to farm on their own account.

During the 1930's a new type of immigrant to Canada came to the fore—the refugee. Regulations governing immigration were not materially changed, however, and during the years 1933 to 1942 the average yearly total of settlers was only about 12,000. The provisions of 1930 were slightly altered to permit the entry of refugees who had money or who were contemplating bringing new industries to Canada. A number of refugees who had relatives in this country were admitted on humanitarian grounds.

Special regulations have been applied to Asiatics for many years. In 1885 Chinese immigration was restricted by the imposition of a head tax of fifty dollars, subsequently raised to one hundred and then five hundred dollars. The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 excluded from entry into Canada all persons of Chinese race, except four classes—diplomats, merchants, students, and children (born in Canada of Chinese parents) who had left the country for educational or other purposes.

Japanese immigrants could not be restricted in the same way because of a treaty agreement between Canada and Japan entitling subjects of both countries "to reside in the territories of the other". Anti-oriental riots in 1907 led to the "Gentleman's Agreement" between the two countries limiting the number of Japanese immigrants of the working classes to 400 yearly. The number was reduced to 150 in 1923.

Aside from the years 1907 and 1908 the number of East Indians coming to this country has been negligible, the yearly average from 1900 to 1942 being 144.

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 has now been repealed and by an order in council of 1947 the wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age of Chinese who have become Canadian citizens and are living in Canada may now come to this country. Japanese immigration is generally excluded at this time. Special cases are dealt with by Ottawa and a few are admitted as the following table shows.

Oriental Immigration to Canada 1944-46

Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indian	Total
1944	0	0	0	0
1945	0	0	1	1
1946	8	3	5	16

The Absorptive Capacity of Canada.

How many people is Canada capable of absorbing? It is difficult to answer this question with any precision because authorities on the subject seem to reach diametrically opposite conclusions. One school of thought insists that Canada is very close to the saturation point in respect to population; to open wide the gates to millions would, according to this viewpoint, invite grave economic and political difficulties. At the same time, an important section of Canadian opinion openly advocates a vast increase in our numbers as the best guarantee of future prosperity. Let us consider the arguments on both sides.

W. J. Waines of the University of Manitoba was retained by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations to make a study of the outlook for population growth in the Prairie Provinces. He undertook an analysis of this area from the standpoints of soil, climate, and the possibilities of further economic expansion. His conclusions were almost all antagonistic to the theory that the Prairie Provinces are capable of supporting large additions to the present population. In Professor Waines's opinion, the Prairie Provinces would not find it easy to support their own natural increase, while land settlement schemes would probably serve only to accelerate the process of emigration to the United States. His conclusions pre-supposed the continuation of the farming methods and world-trade conditions of 1938. In the event of a revolution in farm technique, the breeding of drought-resistant cereal or grass, or a profound change in the character of world markets, Professor Waines agreed that his decisions would have to be somewhat modified. In contrast with the millions of immigrants suggested by other thinkers, it is interesting to note that this authority estimates 400,000 as the hypothetical maximum which can be profitably placed upon the still unused lands of the West.

Another supporter of Waines, if we may judge by a pamphlet of 1936, is Eugene Forsey. (Unfortunately, few magazine articles or pamphlets have been written on the subject of Canadian immigration in recent years.) He derides first the idea that Canada has great open spaces for colonization. Actually, in his opinion, Canada for economic purposes must be considered as a rather narrow ribbon of territory along the United States border. It is not a question, he says, of cramming people into a country as if they were so many sardines in a can. Rather it is a question of finding markets for the articles which they can produce at a profit. In the world of

1936 with its restricted markets, tariffs, and quotas, this was far from an easy matter. Canada's economic development, he points out, has been based on a few export staples, like wheat. In the past our capacity to absorb new immigrants depended very largely on Europe's capacity and willingness to buy Canadian wheat at remunerative prices. The future then is none too bright if we consider the stationary birth level in Europe, and the fact that it will probably decline within a few decades. Nor can Forsey see the possibility of any spectacular further development of manufacturing. Hence in his view, it would be most unwise to attempt to increase Canada's production in the face of declining consumption elsewhere.

As against these cautious and conservative estimates of possible development in the Prairie Provinces there is the more recent statement of Professor G. Taylor who sees great promise in the coal fields of Alberta and predicts that Lethbridge and Drumheller may well be Pittsburghs and Buffalos a hundred years from now. The lack of iron ore on the spot may be overcome by following the example of Russia, which is the bringing of iron ore to the coal fields. The tar sands of Fort McMurray, containing sufficient oil to supply the world for a century or more are another important factor in the future of Alberta. Latest irrigation developments in southern Alberta will provide 976,000 acres of additional farm land capable of supporting a further 9,000 families. For a detailed picture of Alberta's treasure house and its rich potentialities the reader should turn to the encouraging booklet by the Hon. A. J. Hooke, Alberta, Nature's Treasure House. This account would indicate that Alberta will see a great shift in population and a need for immigrants during the next century.

Arguments Against Immigration.

But the fear which lies uppermost in most people's minds on the subject of large-scale immigration is unemployment. The memory of 1936 when over 1,050,000 Canadians were on relief is still too sharply imprinted to permit casual predictions of millions more pushing their way into the country. The fact that fifty per cent of these had been on relief fairly steadily for the three previous years added to the gravity of the situation then, and provides a further deterrent today. Besides, the majority of unemployed are usually to be found among the unskilled and semi-skilled, the main element in any heavy influx of people. It is not surprising, then, that vigorous opposition to immigration comes from Canadian workers. Their principal objective at the moment is to attain employment now that the war is over. Some workers maintain that their position in the labour market may be adversely affected if the labour market is glutted by hordes of competitors from other lands, most of them accustomed to far lower standards of living than those enjoyed in Canada. Hence most trade unions advocate a policy of restriction during the unsettled post-war years, with per-

haps a gradual removal of barriers as the country displays its ability to absorb the entire labour supply.

The Farmer's Attitude.

One detects a similar attitude among farmers. Like other workers they have their painful recollections. It has been estimated, for example, that the average net income per farm family in 1931, including produce grown on the farm as well as cash, was \$711. Agriculture's main fear consequently is over-production for a market in which prices of staples will fall to the disastrously low levels of the 1930's. How, it is asked, can more farmers be invited to Canada when the land proved itself incapable of sustaining a lesser number only so recently. Rather we must think of raising the levels of those already in the country, instead of endangering standards which are manifestly too low.

Besides, it is argued, immigration is a costly process which in the end proves futile. Canada has spent enormous sums to bring people here. Sir Clifford Sifton lavished money on gigantic publicity schemes which were responsible for attracting millions to this country. But what permanent effect did this policy have? A number of impartial researches indicate that from 1871 to 1901 more people left Canada than came into the Dominion. Over 1,000,000 native Canadians are said to have emigrated, most of them to the United States, during this period. The history of the next thirty years was little more encouraging. Total immigration was approximately 5,000,000, with the figures for emigration amounting to 3,500,000, of which 700,000 were native Canadians. The conclusion reached, then, is that in this period the country proved unable to absorb about a quarter of the natural increase of Canadian-born and about half of the immigrants. One researcher, commenting upon the decade 1921-31 when an impressive total of 1,500,000 immigrants was countered by 1,250,000 emigrants, said: "The immigration mountain laboured and brought forth its mouse."

Arguments for Immigration.

Those who call for unlimited immigration lay their first emphasis upon humanitarianism. In March of 1942, for example, the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America adopted this plank: "All men should be free to move over the surface of the earth under international agreement, in search of the fullest opportunity for personal development." Similarly, the Commonwealth declared: "Our position is that the whole theory of exclusion is indefensible and that men and women should have the right to go anywhere in the world where they can find work." But it cannot be denied that this extreme standpoint is held by a very small number of idealists who can view with equanimity the prospect of great numbers moving as they choose over the earth regardless of standards of living. Most people who feel that Canada's present policy of virtual exclusion is adopting a "dog in the manger" atti-

tude, nevertheless rely upon economic arguments or reasons of national defence to support increased immigration.

Taxation, Railways, Unemployment.

The main point which has been advanced so far in Canada in favour of an "open door" is that this policy would alleviate three serious problems which have hitherto caused much distress; heavy taxation, railway deficits, and unemployment. The burden of taxation can be alleviated, so it is maintained, in two ways—either by reducing it, or by spreading it over a large number of persons. It is hardly probable that taxes will be lowered below the pre-war level. Indeed, it seems from present trends that public expenses will remain high. Then more people should be brought into the country to share these costs. Brigadier Hornby, the proponent of the "Hornby Plan" to bring selected British immigrants to Canada, maintained in 1936 that a nation of ten millions was carrying the tax burden of twenty millions. According to him the three Prairie Provinces with their three separate governmental structures were set up to serve a potential population of seven millions, but the present extensive public services were at the disposal of only half that number. The only way to justify the heavy costs of buildings and salaries was to bring the total population of the Dominion to 25,000,000.

In the same way, our railways were constructed to serve a population at least twice as large as the present one. To meet this situation, only one solution is possible—more traffic. True, there may be some alleviation by co-ordination and unification of the existing services, but to solve the problem adequately increased passenger and freight traffics are essential. That is just another way of advocating additional population.

Hornby argues that the construction of homes on a nation-wide scale offers the most effective means of absorbing the labour supply since it has been estimated that 84% of the total sum spent on home building goes to labour. Were Canada to embark upon a program of providing homes for a population which would eventually reach 25,000,000, unemployment could be effectively checked. In addition, Canada would experience an era of prosperity similar to that which she knew during the boom years of 1900-1914. To support this contention, he advances the assertion that each new family of five persons, according to one estimate, brings a net revenue of \$177.62 annually to Canadian railways. Similarly, according to an estimate made by the Colonization Department of one of these railways, each new family of five persons means an annual net revenue of \$1,562 for manufactured goods purchased. In this way, a thriving home market can be established, guaranteeing prosperity in this country regardless of foreign markets.

There is one obvious criticism of the above line of reasoning. True, it is a matter of simple arithmetic that expenses per capita

will be diminished as the population increases, or the national income will be augmented by the addition of families, each with \$1,562 to pay for manufactured goods. But this assumes that each family will be self-supporting or reasonably well-off. On the other hand, assume that these families are obliged to go on relief or are forced to accept public assistance because of the sub-marginal nature of their farms. Then taxes will certainly show no decrease and railways will derive little benefit, no matter how many families are settled.

Immigration and Expanding Production.

But perhaps the strongest argument of those who ask for additional millions of people was put forth cogently by C. W. Peterson in a booklet called "Canada's Population Problem." It will be noticed that fear is the dominant attitude in those who desire the restriction of population. They are troubled by the spectre of unemployment or malnutrition as a result of overpopulation. They look back upon the dark years of the depression and vow that Canada will be spared a repetition of that experience by carefully controlling the labour supply. These people think in terms of the past—of surpluses of consumer goods, glutted markets, and increasing unemployment. They would avoid a recurrence by carefully checking expansion. But Mr. Peterson learned a lesson from the first Great War which is gradually being taught most of us by World War II. "The recent European war and its aftermath," he wrote in 1936, "brought home to the world a multitude of strange economic facts, many of them as old as the hills, but up to that time wholly unrecognized. One of the outstanding lessons taught mankind was that there is absolutely no limit to the amount of work to be done in the world, or to the amount of business to be developed. The truth is that over-production is theoretically inconceivable." He goes on to show that the purchasing ability of every country lies primarily in its own power of production. Hence, the more each country produces, the greater may be its trade with other countries. In other words, we must think of world production totals hitherto not even imagined. Were the nations of the world to make a concerted effort to secure freedom from want, many of the problems which have beset us for so long would gradually disappear. For, according to this writer, our great stumbling block has been underdevelopment rather than overpopulation or over-production. It is a matter, then, of focusing intelligent effort upon the difficulty, rather than of placing a curb upon population or industry. Suppose, for example, our resources were to be developed to their fullest possible extent, the wealth they would produce would provide for many millions, and the needs of these millions would in turn ensure vigorous domestic and foreign industries. It is a question, in Mr. Peterson's opinion, of exploiting and developing the country on an unprecedented scale. Under present methods, for example, we are sharply limited in our efforts by certain physical facts; climate and soil are two of these. Suppose,

however, that we bent all our efforts to improving the soil or to exploring ever new possibilities in chemurgy. Many of these limiting factors could be pushed aside. So long as we think in terms of scarcity or restriction, our policy must necessarily be one of exclusion. But those who feel that the recent war has clearly indicated the almost inexhaustible possibilities of production for raising standards of living everywhere urge larger populations for such rich areas as the United States and Canada.

Under the stimulus of war-time production, the perennial railway problem has been solved—at least for the time being. Similarly, despite tax burdens which dwarf those of the pre-war era, tax revenues are remarkably high, while there is no strong complaint from the people. It seems to indicate that intense production is the solution. But one question remains unanswered. That we can produce on an unprecedented scale for a war emergency has long been known. Whether the same condition can be achieved during peace time is quite another matter.

Immigration and Defence.

Another issue intimately linked with the question of population is gaining more prominence. It is defence. The time when Canada could remain unperturbed behind the unassailable barriers of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and Arctic ice is long past. Geographic isolation has ceased to exist. There seems little possibility that nations of the future will disarm and so place themselves at the mercy of aggressors. Rather the trend will be towards preparedness against any and every eventuality. The cost of modern armament is prodigious; couple this fact with the great length of Canada's borders, and it will be realized how important is a large population for the Dominion's safety. Australia almost succumbed to the overwhelming power of Japan in the spring of 1942. Today, that commonwealth is seeking additional inhabitants to compensate for its undefended position and weak military status. There is little doubt Canada will be obliged to consider the same situation.

Another possible advantage to be derived from an increased population is that Canadian manufacturers would gain some of the economies of mass production, enabling them to compete more adequately with United States rivals. There is also the possibility of new industries and new skills coming to this country.

Canadian Opinion.

Now that the arguments pro and con have been advanced, it will be interesting to note the general Canadian reaction to the question of immigration. The following query was put by the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion in January, 1943: "After the war, do you think Canada should open its doors and permit people from all parts of the world to settle here, or do you think we should keep them out?" The results:

	English	French
Open door	6%	16%
Closed door	46%	13%
Selected Immigration	36%	66%
Undecided	12%	6%

Of the general population, 63% favoured selected immigration, 22% advocated the closed door policy, and 15% urged unrestricted immigration.

Should Canada embark upon a policy of restricted immigration, there will be many questions to be considered. In the past, preference has been extended to inhabitants of the British Isles. Then, the peoples of Northern Europe have come next in favour, followed by those from Central and South-eastern Europe. Lastly, a small number from the Orient have been admitted. This order of preference is based largely upon two factors; standard of living and the readiness with which the newcomers are assimilated. These factors will probably continue to dominate our actions.

Perhaps in a steadily shrinking world it may prove dangerous to seal off a country against emigration from other countries. The strangulation of trade by the erection of very high tariff barriers and the development of national tensions and resentment as a result was one of the principal causes of the present conflict. It may prove equally unwise to raise barriers against the free interchange of peoples, especially when some countries appear so obviously to be overpopulated and others to be underpopulated. Some authorities are suggesting international agreements in this matter similar to those concerning trade in the Atlantic Charter. Another proposal is that large numbers of migrant workers be free to travel from country to country, meeting labour shortages as they arise, while retaining the citizenship of their native country. For example, many Mexicans were employed in American war industries on the understanding that they would return to Mexico once hostilities had ceased. In the opinion of Bruno Lasker such a policy could be widely extended, especially in this day of global transport. He maintains it would accomplish the task expected of immigration without entailing the difficulties involved in the permanent transfer of population.

From the arguments advanced from various angles it can be seen that immigration is not a simple question which can be answered by yes or no. Many factors must be taken into consideration by those responsible for framing Canada's policy towards prospective Canadian citizens in other lands. The facts studied show that Canada's present immigration policy is to accept on humanitarian and practical grounds a certain number of displaced persons from Europe and to admit chiefly from Britain and other European countries a carefully controlled stream of workers that can be absorbed immediately by our industries.

SOCIAL SECURITY

(SOCIAL STUDIES 1. UNIT IX)

(SOCIAL STUDIES 3. UNIT IV. D)

In Canada we may all agree that social security is something everyone should have, but we are not in agreement as to the methods by which it can be brought about. We should endeavour to study this question from several angles before coming to any definite conclusion. The following pages present in outline a fairly broad picture of social security measures in theory and practice with a background of the political thought behind them. No study or discussion of this topic is of educational value which does not consider carefully and without bias divergent points of view.

Insecurity.

The generation of children now in high school have lived through a period of extreme insecurity. Beginning in 1930 and lasting until 1939 with diminishing severity in the later stages, depression years brought unemployment, poverty and general economic insecurity to a large proportion of Canada's population. The war years that followed, from 1939 to 1945, brought another type of insecurity, the risk of death from enemy action, experienced directly, so far as Canadians were concerned, only by Canadian forces overseas, but which, under different circumstances might have had more direct and disastrous results in Canada. Montreal might have suffered the fate of Hiroshima if the Germans had produced the atomic bomb. One good result of all this insecurity has been, that it has turned man's thoughts towards the conditions and the means of obtaining security. Men ask each other the questions: Must we endure this poverty in the midst of plenty? Must we use our brains and resources to devise weapons with which to kill each other? The obvious answers are, no. Security is a possibility. It remains for the people of Canada and the rest of the world to find the ways and means of making it an integral part of their way of life.

What Social Security Is.

Social security means protection from the hazards which threaten us in our ordinary civilian occupations and way of living; the risk of loss of income caused by unemployment, heavy expenses from sickness, the risk of disability or an early death. The workingman wants continuous employment in order to support himself and his family. He wants health and welfare services

which will enable him to maintain good health and which, in the event of sickness or accident, will give him the needed assistance in medical service and financial help. Should he find himself temporarily out of work, he needs Unemployment Insurance or some type of compensation to tide him over until he is able to find steady work. In old age he needs the financial aid of a pension. Social security is obtained in part from these and other services which, while they fill a present and vital need, do not cure the conditions they seek to relieve. For this reason they have a limited but nevertheless important value.

Canadian Opinion.

In 1942 at a Labour Conference, Prime Minister King declared: "The era of freedom will be achieved only as social security and human welfare become the main concern of men and nations . . . It is necessary that social security and human welfare should be expressed in definite terms . . . Of the kind of objectives I have in mind I would merely mention the following as a national minimum: useful employment for all who are willing to work, standards of nutrition and housing adequate to ensure the health of the whole population; social insurance against privations resulting from unemployment, accident, the death of the breadwinner, ill health and old age."

In 1943, Dr. Marsh presented a report to the Dominion Government in which he outlined a complete social security plan for Canada based on Social Insurance. By this scheme compulsory contributions would be collected from all workers to pay for the benefits provided by the plan.

Opposed to the idea of taking money from the people to pay for social security benefits, the Alberta Post-War Reconstruction Committee made the following recommendation: "Instead of taking money from the people, the opposite must be done. The central governing body should make available sufficient purchasing power to enable the people to buy the goods and services produced. Then the standard of living would be raised for all people to the highest level, made possible by their ability to produce goods and services and use machines to the fullest extent. This is the duty and responsibility that each one owes to the State; to see that the highest possible standard of living exists for all. By thus creating an ever increasing demand for goods, society would be progressively raised to higher standards of living, and, as science and invention replace manpower, more and more leisure would provide opportunities for the development of nobler culture. By the State scientifically balancing the production with purchasing power and placing it in the hands of the people over and above their wages, the rights of the people would be met. Social security would become a reality and Democracy a fact."

Social Security and the Government

The Dominion Government.

The British North America Act of 1867 which framed Canada's constitution makes no mention of social security. Reading Sections 91 and 92 (Our Provincial Government, pages 14-15) in which the areas of responsibility are divided between the Dominion and the provinces, one gathers from such terms in Section 92 as "management of Hospitals, Asylums and Charities . . . management of public and reformatory prisons" that social welfare was intended to be a provincial responsibility. Nevertheless certain welfare and health services, such as those for war veterans, sailors, Indians and travellers were left in the care of the Dominion Government.

The Dominion Department of National Health and Welfare was created in 1944. It is divided into two branches, a health branch and a welfare branch. The latter administers the legislation responsible for the following measures in the Dominion:

- i. **Family Allowances.** These allowances are paid monthly to all mothers and must be spent on the care, training and education of the child. All children under sixteen years of age are eligible for an allowance, including Indians and Eskimos. All children over six years of age and physically fit must be in attendance at school or receiving an equivalent training in order to qualify for the allowance.

The allowances are paid at the following rates:

Children under 6 years of age	\$5.00
Children from 6-9 years of age	\$6.00
Children from 10-12 years of age	\$7.00
Children from 13-15 years of age	\$8.00

Allowances are reduced after the fourth child as follows: one dollar reduction for the fifth child, two dollars each for the sixth and seventh child and three dollars for each additional child.

The amount paid out annually for these allowances is approximately \$250,000,000.

- ii. **Veteran Allowances.** These are paid to certain non-pensionable veterans at 60 years of age and earlier if the veteran is incapable of maintaining himself.
- iii. **Dependents Allowances.** Dependents of members in the armed forces receive these allowances.

iv. **Co-operation with the Provinces.** Each of the provinces has adopted the Dominion Old Age Pension Act and receives grants from the Dominion Government amounting to 75 per cent of the basic \$30 per month pension.

Other social services of importance are the Unemployment Insurance, administered by the Dominion Department of Labour, (this is described in full in Classroom Bulletin on Social Studies No. 13, pages 59-60) and the Veteran's Unemployment Assistance administered by the Department of Veteran Affairs.

The health branch of the Dominion Department of Health and Welfare is concerned with public health matters of an international, national and interprovincial nature. These include divisions which carry on work under the following headings:

Blindness Control	Advertising and Labels
Child and Maternal Health	Laboratory of Hygiene
Civil Service Health	Hospital Design
Dental Health	Industrial Health
Epidemiology	Industrial Health Laboratory
Food and Drug Laboratory	Mental Health
Patent Medicine	Nutrition
Public Health Engineering	Tuberculosis Control
Quarantine and Immigration	Health of Indians and Eskimos
Medical Service	Health Insurance Studies
Venereal Disease Control	Narcotics

The Alberta Provincial Government.

We have already noted that the social services which contribute largely to our present day social security are generally the responsibility of the provincial government although some areas, notably those of Unemployment Insurance and Family Allowances had been taken over by the Dominion Government. Therefore, in order to make a complete survey of social security in Canada we should be obliged to examine the provisions and activities in this field in each of the nine provinces. These naturally differ from province to province. Time will not permit this complete survey. Our interests will best be served if we acquaint ourselves with social security measures in this province. For comparative purposes a summary of social welfare services in the four western provinces was included in Classroom Bulletin on Social Studies No. 5, pages 52-55. The Canada Year Book gives a summary of the social services of all the provinces.

The Alberta Department of Public Welfare.

This Department was established in 1944 to administer the social welfare services of the Province which make a large contribution to the social security measures of Alberta.

Bureau of Public Welfare.

To the aged and infirm who are without pensions, and the unemployable who receive no Unemployment Insurance, the Bureau of Public Welfare, either directly or through grants of money to municipalities, gives assistance and in some cases provides food and shelter and medical care in hostels for old folk maintained by the province. These services relieve the distress of many of the needy and infirm.

Old Age Pensions.

Those British subjects who have resided in Canada for a period of 20 years on reaching the age of seventy years are entitled to the Old Age Pension. This measure of security for needy persons over seventy years of age originates with the Dominion Old Age Pension Act of 1927 which provided for contributions from the federal government amounting to half the cost of a \$20 per month pension. The Province of Alberta took advantage of this federal government offer in 1929. Today, the federal government contribution is \$22.50 and the maximum pension allowed is \$35.00 in Alberta to which has also been added hospital, dental and medical care. Blind persons over the age of 40 years may also qualify for this pension. It is interesting to note that in 1945, 11,884 persons in Alberta were receiving the pension. This figure represents only about 42% of the persons 70 years of age or more.

Child Welfare.

Another group requiring protection and security are children who are without homes or parents or who have been neglected by their parents. These children are looked after by the Child Welfare Commission. Good homes and foster parents are found for homeless and neglected children. Persons wishing to adopt a child may apply to this Commission and if they are able to offer a good home to a child and prove kind foster parents they can legally adopt one. Children not adopted are cared for in foster homes at the expense of the government. Welfare officers are employed to investigate cases of child neglect and to supervise foster homes. Child welfare service is perhaps the most important social security measure because it protects the young lives of our future citizens.

Deaf and blind children are sent to special schools at the expense of the government. In Alberta, the Department of Education arranges for these children to receive, at schools properly equipped and staffed, the training they need to overcome their disabilities.

Mothers' Allowances.

Mothers with families to provide for, who have lost their husbands and are without support, form another group of citizens in need of security. Mothers' Allowances ranging from \$35 to \$100

a month are paid from funds jointly supplied by the provincial and the municipal governments. In 1946, 1559 Alberta families involving 3,275 persons received these allowances.

Metis Rehabilitation.

In Alberta the Metis, those of mixed Indian and White blood, who are not looked after under the Indian Act, are provided for under our Metis Rehabilitation scheme. A large block of one and a half million acres of land has been set aside for Metis settlement and the government assists settlers with building material, stock and equipment. Schools for the children have been set up and medical service for all the Metis has been made available. The result of this measure has been a raising of the standard of living among those of the Metis who have taken advantage of this project.

The Alberta Department of Public Health.

One of the risks to which all are exposed and one which can seriously undermine social security is sickness. Its consequences we know well are suffering, hospital and doctor's bills and inability to work. But medical research has done much in the past fifty years to curb the spread of disease and sickness, and the role of our Health Department is to promote good health in the province by combating preventable diseases and by encouraging healthful and hygienic ways of living.

A complete survey of the work of our Health Department is not necessary at this point because it has been studied in the Health and Community Economics classes. Some of the more important services rendered by this department are:—

1. Free treatment for tuberculosis.
2. Free cancer clinics.
3. Free clinics for venereal disease.
4. Free hospitalization for maternity patients.
5. Free treatment for poliomyelitis patients.
6. Sanitation inspection.
7. Public health nursing service.
8. Public health education.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry.

No workman has security if his work does not reward him with wages sufficient to maintain his wife and family at a reasonable standard of living. To assure the worker a living wage and fair working hours and conditions of labour a Board of Industrial Relations has been set up in the Department of Trade and Industry to administer the Minimum Wage Acts; The Hours of Work Act; The Industrial Standards Act; The Labour Welfare Act.*

The titles of these Acts indicate the importance of their provisions to workers for whom they may spell a better standard of

* These Acts have recently been consolidated into The Alberta Labour Act.

living, a reasonable period of rest, leisure or recreation, and greater stability of employment.

The Minimum Wage Acts apply to all employees in any industry or business and to their employees with the exception of farm labourers and domestic servants. These Acts lay down the minimum wage to be paid to different types of workers, compel the employer to keep a record of wages paid, and provide penalties for employee or employer who fail to comply with the regulations.

The Hours of Work Act gives exemption only to farm workers and domestic servants. The working hours for all other employees must not exceed 8 in a day and 48 hours in a week. The enforcement of this Act has resulted in the employment of a greater number of people and a less tiring day for the worker. Inspectors visit business establishments to see that the provisions of the Act are in force.

The Industrial Standards Act enables employers and employees to convene and to adopt a wage schedule which becomes binding for a period of one year or longer. Other important industrial and labour statutes are: The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which provides for the setting up of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to bring about the settlement of any labour dispute that may arise in the Province. Disputes which might have led to strikes have been settled by these boards. The Industrial Wages Security Act covers mine workers, guaranteeing the payment of their wages. The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, provides for examinations in a number of trades such as steamfitting, plumbing, electrical, etc., and issues proficiency certificates to those who pass the tests. This government test has established a standard of proficiency in certain trades which makes for better workmanship. Technical training is supervised through the Provincial Apprenticeship Board which regulates the indenture terms, wages, standard of instruction for all apprentices to trades. The Trades School Regulation Act provides for the maintenance of a high standard of instruction and generally protects the students attending these schools. A business code of ethics, (a set of regulations concerning business practice) may be set up by any trade or business enterprise and if it has the support of the majority of the tradesmen concerned it may become law. The idea behind a business code is to eliminate unfair practices and to establish the trade or business on a firmer and fairer basis.

Workmen's Compensation.

Mine Disaster! Seldom does a year go by that we are not invited by these headlines to learn the gruesome details of how death came to a group of trapped miners. The miner, the lumberjack, the deep sea fisherman, the policeman and the fireman run more risks at their jobs than do the bank clerk or the printer. To give workmen and their dependents a measure of security the

Workmen's Compensation Act was passed. This Act is one of the most important of our Industrial Acts. Its purpose is to provide compensation for the loss of earnings, medical treatment for workmen suffering personal injury while engaged at their work and compensation for the loss of earnings, medical treatment for the payment of claims to injured workers, this Act provides for the use of safety devices and appliances and the enforcement of many safety practices.

Summary.

Thus far our study and discussion of social security measures in Canada and, in particular, in Alberta indicate that such measures are an immediate necessity. The social services with the exception of public health services are designed to meet the needs of the minority whose incomes from their own efforts cease or are insufficient under normal conditions. They do not guarantee social security for every citizen in Alberta. They are not the goals of social security. The real goals are "income maintenance for all and reasonable opportunity for personal development". Lastly, our study has shown in broad outline the scope and extent of social services which the governments of Alberta and the Dominion provide. It is apparent that with the exception of Family Allowances and Unemployment Insurance no national scheme of social security is in force.

National Systems of Social Security.

In a number of countries throughout the world national systems of social security are in operation but no such system has yet been approved in Canada because the Canadian people are by no means in agreement as to the real benefits of such a system and certain groups are opposed to excessive social planning and state control.

I. The United States Social Security Act of 1935.

The United States sought a solution to the economic muddle of the depression years by federal social planning as set forth in the Social Security Act of 1935. It was an emergency measure to meet a desperate need. The important provisions of this Act are:—

1. **Unemployment Insurance** was introduced throughout the country and standards of unemployment insurance measures already in existence in the states were raised to the level demanded by the Act.

2. **Old Age Pensions** became a federal responsibility on a contributory basis.

3. **Aid for dependent children, the blind and the aged.** Grants of money were made by the federal governments to the states that established programs to aid these groups of needy persons.

4. Public Health. Grants were given by the federal government to assist in a wide range of essential health services in the states.

5. Child Welfare services in the states were aided by grants from the federal government.

This system of federal aid to the states for social services has served to improve the quality of these services because the federal authorities required certain standards of service and administration in those states receiving grants of money.

6. Federal Work Programs as a measure of relief for unemployed were put into operation, but these have since been abandoned.

II. The New Zealand Social Security Act.

In New Zealand they have gone much further than most countries in establishing a national system of social security. From every person with an income contributions are collected whether they are likely to become beneficiaries or not. The provisions of this Act provide:—

1. Superannuation benefits for persons over 65 years of age.
2. Old age benefits for those not receiving the superannuation benefits.
3. Invalid benefits for the blind and disabled.
4. Orphans' benefits for orphan children under 16 years of age.
5. Unemployment insurance.
6. Sickness benefits for those temporarily unable to work.
7. Numerous medical benefits and services are available without private payment.

With the exception of the superannuation and the medical care these benefits are limited to persons who are in need of assistance.

III Great Britain - The Beveridge Plan.

In spite of the fact that many advanced social security measures had been employed in Great Britain for a long time, it was felt, in the early years of the recent war, that the system should be expanded and reorganized to meet new conditions. As a result the British Government asked Sir William Beveridge to investigate and make new proposals for a reformed national social security program. This was done and a report was presented to the government known as the Beveridge Plan. The objective of the plan is to secure "an income to take the place of earnings when they are interrupted by unemployment, sickness, or accident, to provide for retirement through age; to provide against loss of support by the death of another person and to meet exceptional expenditures, such as those connected with birth, death, and marriage." This Plan would be financed by contributions from all persons with incomes,

from employers and from the government. Some of the main provisions are:—

1. Retirement pensions for men at 65 and women at 60 years of age.
2. Widows' and guardians' benefits.
3. Unemployment and disability benefits.
4. Workmen's pensions for those disabled at work.
5. Maternity benefits to mothers.
6. Training benefits for those learning a trade.
7. Marriage grants for women getting married.
8. Funeral grants.
9. Children's allowances for every family.

This plan is all-inclusive, bringing all the social services together under one administrative head. The benefits proposed, calculated to guarantee a minimum maintenance income for all, are more extensive even than those offered by the New Zealand system.

IV Canada - The Marsh Plan.

Following the example of Great Britain, the Canadian Government appointed a committee headed by Dr. Marsh, a former pupil and co-worker of Beveridge to draw up a report on social security for Canada. The proposals embodied in the Marsh report are very similar to those of the Beveridge plan. They represent an insurance plan against the hazards of unemployment, old age, sickness and the economic results of bereavement.

The chief recommendations are:—

1. The establishment of children's allowances.
2. Increasing benefits under Unemployment Insurance.
3. Institute medical care for all.
4. Sickness benefits.
5. Maternity benefits.
6. Non-contributory old-age pensions for men at 65 and for women at 60 years of age.
7. Contributory retirement pensions.
8. Permanent disability pensions.
9. Widows' and orphans' benefits.
10. Funeral grants.

This system of social security would be financed by contributions from the worker, from the employer and from the government.

The Pros and Cons of a National Social Security Program for Canada

Having studied and discussed the social security measures now operative in Canada, the activities in the same field in other countries and the plans for even more extensive measures in Great Britain and Canada, we are in a position to consider and debate the desirability or the undesirability of establishing in Canada a program of social security to include the whole Canadian population. There is a wide variety of opinion on this subject. There are those who think that a full-fledged Beveridge plan would benefit Canadian workers and should therefore be set in operation. Opposed to these are those who feel that the people in Canada are well protected and that any further security would rob the people of their independence and sap their vitality, causing them to tend to lean on the government rather than to stand on their own feet. Others would like to see some of our social security benefits expanded to give greater security. For example, many consider our old age pension and our unemployment benefits too small to give security to those that qualify for these benefits. Finally there remain those who for political reasons are against state plans which in any way infringe on the freedom of the individual by an extension of state control in this field.

The Pros.

Behind the thoughts of those in favour of a national program of social security lie memories of the depression years which played havoc with the economic system of even the wealthiest of countries in the world. Against such eventualities we must defend the working man so that widespread poverty may never again settle over Canada. Depressions have a nasty habit of making an unwelcome appearance once in every period of ten or more years and we must be prepared for them.

The Rowell-Sirois Commission after an exhaustive survey of Canadian economy on which economists spent two and a half years, made recommendations which pointed the way to a national system of social security. The findings of the commission and their recommendations represent the careful considerations of experts on matters of economy and deserve attention.

Surveys of the present system of social services in Canada show that there is a lack of uniformity even in minimum standards. While in some provinces those in need of the social security benefits receive adequate assistance, in others benefits are inadequate. The standards of administration, too, show certain weaknesses which might be improved by leadership from the federal government.

A national program of social security to which all workers contribute appeals to those who believe in the pooling of funds to

meet social risks which any worker may encounter although each contributor may not necessarily receive benefits equal to the amount paid in to the fund. The needy will receive more than those who are able to get along without assistance. This idea is quite different from the private social insurance scheme by which the contributor draws out according to the amount paid in.

The proponents of a national system of social security insist that such a system or program will be supplementary to a national policy designed to promote full employment and a stable and profitable agriculture in Canada.

The Cons.

National schemes for social security in operation and the suggested plans for such schemes provide benefits only at bare subsistence level and for this reason do not provide the security or eliminate the poverty that they are expected to by those who advocate them. Benefits recommended by the Beveridge and the Marsh plans are based on a minimum standard of living so that contributors who may have paid into the fund for many years receive in time of need only a minimum allowance for food, clothing and shelter and enough medical attention to keep them alive.

The idea of compulsory contributions to a state controlled system of social insurance is in opposition to the democratic principles of many. To compel the people of Canada to contribute part of their wages to a fund controlled by a few government officials is destructive of individual freedom, too high a price to pay for the social security on the meagre scale suggested by Beveridge and Marsh.

The history of state systems of social security in other countries does not support the idea that national direction and control produce more efficient and equitable services than those given by the separate provincial units now operating in Canada. For example, the compulsory, state controlled Health Insurance system of England, while costly to administer, provides only a minimum of medical care to those in need of it. The small Health Unit in operation in Alberta can provide in a democratic way better medical care without the burden of mass regulations and the embarrassment to the individual of giving information to numerous inspectors, and of being subjected to many restrictions.

The sentiment behind the principle of building a fund from taxation and compulsory contributions to finance social security measures is that it secures a better distribution of existing or anticipated income. But it should be pointed out that this principal of taking from those above subsistence level to give to those below subsistence level increases taxation and in the final analysis results in a levelling of more people to a lower level. The three-fold effect of a taxation scheme to build a fund from contributions from

insured persons and from employers, is to reduce the contributors' wages and therefore decrease his purchasing power; to add a further financial burden on the worker, because employers add their contributions to the cost price of their goods and services which the worker must buy; to add a further burden of taxation on the worker in the form of taxation from which to supply public revenue for the fund.

The opponents of a national system of social security based on taxation and compulsory contributions are convinced that economic security with freedom cannot lie in the direction of increased taxation and state control but rather on a non-contributory system without taxation and with individual freedom.

Geography in Social Studies III

What knowledge of geography is required of the student in Social Studies 3? This is quite naturally a persistent and important question for the student faced with a departmental examination at the end of the year and for the teacher who carries the responsibility of teaching the course. In reply to a request from a teacher committee the following analysis of the Social Studies 3 course has been made to show the elements of geography in the course.

The Program of Studies for the High School, Bulletin 11, page 30, states: "A study of maps should be part of this work, to find the places named in the news and to provide an intelligent basis for their consideration. Such place names should be associated with meaningful facts of human importance." A good current events magazine will supply the geographical material demanded by this recommendation.

World Affairs Maps, September, 1947 - January, 1948.

The British Commonwealth)	
Indonesia)	September, 1947
India and Pakistan)	
United Nations Member Nations)	October, 1947
Dominions of India and Pakistan)	November, 1947
Europe)	
Europe and the Marshall Plan)	
Burma and Indo-China)	December, 1947
Newfoundland)	
Palestine)	
Problems of Germany)	January, 1948

Specific Geographical References.

The following is a summary of specific geographical references in the Program of Studies for Social Studies 3. The page references are to the Program of High School Studies, Bulletin II.

I. International Relationships.

1. "Changes in the map of Europe as results of the War of 1914-18." (page 30). This entails the geography of Europe.
3. "Comparison of the Peace Settlements of 1919-20 with the Peace Settlements following World War II. (When they are completed)." (page 31). This will provide a map of new European frontiers.

II. Historical Development.

3. U.S.S.R. "(a) The land and its people" (page 31). This is a geographical unit on Russia.

5. China "(c) Internal difficulties; China's present position." (page 32). Map work on China is essential in this section."
 - C. "Examples of International Co-operation."
 - (a) "Self-government for Ireland and India." (page 32). The frontier's demand map work.
- III. "Geographical Study of the Various War Theatres and General Survey of the War."
1. "Central Europe; Western Europe (Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Western Germany); The Mediterranean area (including North Africa, Italy); Russia and the Balkans; the Far East." (page 32). The location of important places, areas and direction of the campaigns require attention.
- "3.b. The protection of Canada's coasts by the navy."
- IV. "Canada in the Post-War World." (page 33)
- "Trade and commerce between the parts of Canada; air-born trade." (page 37). A map of Canadian air routes is required for this unit.
- IV.C.
- 3.c. "Extension of areas of settlement, public works projects, development of the Northland." (page 37).

Geography in Recent Classroom Bulletins on Social Studies

- Bulletin No. 9 Map of Mediterranean in 1946.
Map showing religions in India.
Map of the Far East.
- Bulletin No. 10 Map of the Danubian Countries.
Map showing Soviet Expansion.
- Bulletin No. 11 Map of Canada showing Northern points.
Polar projection.
Map of Northwestern Canada—Transportation.
Large map of Northwest Territories and Yukon.
- Bulletin No. 12 Map of Canada—Physiographic Divisions.
Map of Canada—Mineral Resources.
- Bulletin No. 13 Map of the Far East in 1947.

Today's Geography of the World, 1946.

Although this atlas is a year behind as far as current events are concerned, it contains a wealth of maps which can be used to study yesterday's world and which, with frontier adjustments, can be brought up to date. This atlas is obtainable at the School-Book Branch, price 25 cents.

Map Projections.

Map study should not be confined to the Mercator projection. The usefulness of the Mercator map is not to be denied but the strategical position of Canada between two great world powers, for

instance, can be appreciated only by studying a polar projection. It is therefore suggested that the student is given an opportunity to acquaint himself with the following projections:

- 1) Orthographic—equatorial, oblique and polar aspects.
- 2) Azimuthal—equatorial, oblique and polar aspects.
- 3) Homolosine.
- 4) Homographic.

Current Affairs

The items listed below bring up to date the information on pages 1-5 of Bulletin No. 12, compiled in September, 1947.

Changes in the Federal Cabinet.

Hon. I. A. Mackenzie, K.C.	—Elected to the Senate.
Hon. M. F. Gregg, V.C.	—Minister of Veterans Affairs.
Hon. C. D. Howe	—Minister of Trade and Commerce
Hon. J. A. MacKinnon	—Minister of Fisheries.

Changes in Provincial Premiers.

Byron Johnson—Premier of British Columbia.

Changes in Prominent Political Leaders.

Mr. Robert Schuman—Premier of France.

Additional United Nations Member Nations.

Yemen and Pakistan, making a total of 57.

Additional Names of Importance.

Sir Stafford Cripps—British Minister of Economic Affairs and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell—British Minister of Fuel and Power.

General A. G. MacNaughton—Canadian Representative on the United Nations Security Council.

Chiang Kai-shek—Chinese President.

J. A. Costello—Prime Minister of Eire.

Duke of Edinburgh—Husband of Princess Elizabeth.

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